(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) National Environment Policy, 2006 outlines essential elements of India's response to climate change. There, *inter-alia,* include adherence to principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities of different countries, identification of Key vulnerabilities of India to climate change, in particular impacts on water resources, forests, coastal areas, agriculture and health, assessment of the need for adaptation to climate change and encouragement to the Indian Industry to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

Further, to address the urgent and critical concern of the country a National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released on 30th June 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. The National Action plan outlines eight Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. All the National Missions have provision to revisit existing policies and regulatory options to support for achieving key goals in the context of climate change.

The objectives of the eight National Missions also support India's policies for sustainable development, by way of promotion of energy efficiency, appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including nuclear, hydro and renewable sources, energy pricing, pollution abatement, afforestation, mass transport, besides differentially higher growth rates of less energy intensive services sectors as compared to manufacturing, results in a relatively Greenhouse Gas benign growth path.

Solar energy for remote village electrification programme

†*456. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals for generation of solar energy from different States have been received under Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the latest position thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of proposals received and sanctioned under Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry during the last 3 years are given in the Statement-I *(See* below). In addition, the Coordination Committee for the Programme has also accorded approval to projects whose detaus are given in the Statement-II.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise Details of proposals for Villages and Hamlets received from states and sanctioned under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last 3 years

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 30-11-09)
1	Andhra Pradesh		13	
2	Arunachal Pradesh			
3	Assam	1485		
4	Chhattisgarh	36	184	94
5	Gujarat			
6	Haryana		92	
7	Jammu & Kashmir	27	68	
8	Jharkhand		8	18
9	Karnataka	46	13	
10	Kerala	49		
11	Madhya Pradesh	75		47
12	Maharashtra		82	
13	Manipur	14	35	
14	Meghalaya			
15	Mizoram			
16	Nagaland			
17	Orissa		91	
18	Rajasthan			
19	Sikkim			
20	Tamil Nadu	32		
21	Tripura	205		
22	Uttarakhand	23	50	
23	Uttar Pradesh			105
24	West Bengal			6
	TOTAL	1992	636	270

Statement-II

State-wise Details of Proposals Approved by the Coordination Committee for Remote Village Electrification Programme in its Meeting held on 15-12-2009.

Sl.No.	State	No. of Villages
1.	West Bengal	18 villages
2.	Madhya Pradesh	79 villages
3.	Orissa	371 villages
4.	Orissa	165 villages subject to the state withdrawing these from the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
5.	Jharkhand	18 villages
6.	Jharkhand	311 villages - approved in principle

Setting up of evening courts

*457. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India (CJI) has urged Government to set up more evening courts in the country to clear the pending cases;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have agreed to the above proposal; and

(c) if so, the estimated number of pending cases likely to be disposed off as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. At the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts held on August 16, 2009, the Chief Justice of India laid stress upon the issue of setting up of Evening/Morning Courts in subordinate courts in the country.

While most States indicated their readiness to set up these courts, the representatives of the States of Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram stated that the concept of evening/morning courts may not be a viable proposition in these States, for, peculiar geographical conditions, lack of connectivity by road and low rate of pendency of cases. Evening courts are already in operation in Gujarat and National Capital Territory of Delhi and Morning courts in Andhra Pradesh.

It is expected that Evening/Morning courts, after being set up in all the States, will facilitate the disposal of the bulk of pending as well as freshly filed petty cases assigned for disposal by the High Court to these courts.